## Case 2:10-cr-00789-RBS Document 60 Filed 07/19/12 Page 1 of 24

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	) ) 10-CR-00789 )
vs.	)
ANTONIO ORTIZ,	) Philadelphia, PA
Defendant.	) June 13, 2011 )

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE R. BARCLAY SURRICK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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1		<u>INDEX</u>
2	<u>5(k)(1.1) Motion</u>	
3	Ms. Fisk	4
4	THE COURT: Ruling	8
5	Sentencing Argument By:	
6	Ms. Lin	8
7	Ms. Fisk	14
8	<u>Allocution</u>	
9	Mr. Ortiz	17
10	<u>Sentence</u>	
11	THE COURT:	18

(The following was heard in open court at 10:00 a.m.) 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. We have the case of United States 3 v. Antonio Ortiz. It's number 10-789. Counsel, please identify yourselves for the record. 4 5 MS. FISK: Arlene Fisk on behalf of the Government. Good morning, Your Honor. 6 7 MS. LIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Susan Lin on behalf of Mr. Ortiz. Also at counsel table with me is Jill 8 Steinberg, she is a paralegal litigation specialist from my 9 10 office. 11 THE COURT: All right. We have an interpreter here this morning. Mr. Finney, will you swear the interpreter? 12 13 THE CLERK: Ms. Weaver, will you please raise your 14 right hand. 15 LOIS WEAVER, INTERPRETER, SWORN THE COURT: All right. Counsel, you have received a 16 17 copy of the presentence report. Are there any objections to 18 the report, at this juncture? 19 MS. FISK: No, sir. 20 MS. LIN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. I have reviewed the 21 22

presentence, I'm going to adopt the factual matter contained in it. The presentence calculates the sentencing quidelines to be 262 to 327 months.

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I've also received sentencing memoranda from the

Government and from defense counsel. I have read those memoranda. They are made a part of the record.

Now, Ms. Fisk, I understand you have a motion to make?

MS. FISK: Yes, Your Honor. The Government has filed a motion under United States Sentencing Guideline 5(k)(1.1), as well as under Title 18, United States Code Section 3553, regarding a request for a departure both from the sentencing guidelines, as well as the applicable mandatory minimum.

This motion for a departure is based upon the defendant's substantial cooperation in the prosecution and investigation of other individuals.

Regarding the specific factors that this Court needs to consider under <u>Torres</u> regarding the nature of the defendant's assistance. The defendant testified before a grand jury, leading to the issuance of a superceding indictment in this information, permitting the Government to indict Francisco Garcia, with whom he conspired to accept delivery of the half kilogram of cocaine in August of 2010.

He also testified before the grand jury and provided law enforcement with information about a kilogram of cocaine that he accepted on behalf of Angel Maldonado. Angel Maldonado, at that point, had already pled guilty before this Court on another kilogram of cocaine that he had accepted at

his own home through the mails the day after, but had denied that he had accepted any other kilograms of cocaine, until the defendant provided us with information about a kilogram that he had provided for Angel Maldonado.

As a result of the defendant's statements to us, we were able to confront Angel Maldonado with that information and obtain from him admissions to additional kilograms of cocaine, all of which will be relevant at his sentencing before this Court, which has now been continued, because of my vacation, until sometime in August.

So that is the nature of the cooperation. The defendant has also, Your Honor, proffered with regard to a great deal of other matters about which he has knowledge, both drug trafficking and tax fraud matters.

None of that information has yet resulted in any other prosecution or arrest, although it appears to be reliable, and it has been given to the various law enforcement agencies with an interest in that information, and continues to be investigated.

Though it was certainly not a basis for delaying the sentencing, I certainly wanted to advise the Court of its existence.

With regard to the significance of the cooperation, it is really self-evident from the Government's representation, that is that we are more aware of the bad acts

committed by Angel Maldonado, an unindicted co-conspirator in this matter, and we were also able to successfully prosecute Francisco Garcia who, following his arrest, as this Court is aware, pled guilty to the charges as well.

The reliability of the information, specifically with regard to those individuals I've mentioned, has been corroborated by other independent admissions, as well as police and law enforcement investigations.

The danger to the defendant exists from the general status of a cooperator in a prison setting. We are not aware of any specific threats against the defendant.

I do know that the defendant is of the belief, and there's no reason, again, to dispute that, that one of the persons who was providing narcotics to Angel Maldonado is indeed a violent person, who would have the ability to harm someone that he chose to harm.

So that potential also exists. But, again, we have no specific information. Regarding the timeliness of the defendant's cooperation, it could not have been more immediate. The defendant was arrested by state bureau of narcotics investigation officers in August of last summer, and was held in local custody.

When Federal investigators who were involved in the investigation of Mr. Maldonado became aware of the defendant's incarceration, knowing him to have been a suspect in the prior

involvement with Maldonado, they interviewed the defendant,
who was in custody on another matter, about his dealings with
Maldonado.

The defendant gave a statement of admission to those investigators from the prison setting. The investigators returned, warned him again, interviewed him again, and he made further, more detailed admissions regarding his contact with Maldonado.

At that point, the defendant was brought over to the Federal system on a complaint and warrant regarding -- regarding the Maldonado contacts. And the defendant then gave a full admission, not only about his Maldonado contacts, but also about the August 2010 contacts.

The defendant signed a plea agreement and agreed to plead guilty to an information, even without requiring the Government to go to grand jury. And it was only after he signed that plea agreement and pled guilty to the information that he then appeared in front of the grand jury, permitting the Government to obtain the superceding indictment.

Based on all of those factors, Your Honor, the Government has filed this motion and would ask the Court to consider the departure.

THE COURT: Counsel, do you have anything you want to add at this juncture?

MS. LIN: Not at this juncture, Your Honor. Thank

you.

THE COURT: All right. It's clear that the defendant should be granted the downward departure motion under 5(k)(1.1), 3553(e). He did come forward in a timely fashion. He gave reliable, significant information. In situations like this, there is always some danger. So I am satisfied that the granting of the motion is perfectly appropriate, and I will downwardly depart from the sentencing guidelines and from the mandatory minimum. All right?

MS. FISK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Counsel, I'll now hear whatever you have to say.

MS. LIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the defense in this case is asking the Court to sentence Mr. Ortiz in, basically in the non-career offender guideline range.

Were it not for the career offender guideline range, or guideline section, Mr. Ortiz' guideline range would be 84 to 105 months.

That's based on an offense level calculated according to the behavior in this offense, which is 26, subtract the three for acceptance of responsibility, and his criminal history category would be five, based on his prior contacts with the criminal justice system.

We're actually asking the Court to consider the bottom end of that guideline range, 84 months, as an

appropriate sentence in this case. I believe that that range does reflect both the seriousness of this offense and Mr.
Ortiz's prior criminal history.

The cooperation that Mr. Ortiz has provided to the Government certainly also merits the Court's consideration of the non-career offender guideline range. Additionally, the Sentencing Commission itself has recognized, in its 15 year report, which I did cite in the sentencing memorandum, that the career offender guideline range often does not meet, or does not work towards the goal of a sentencing that's actually set forth in Section 3553.

The studies have shown, or the Commission itself has found that oftentimes the career offender guidelines disproportionately impact people of color, which leads to less faith in the criminal justice system, which counteracts the purpose of just punishment that's supposed to be one of the goals of 3553.

Additionally, the Commission itself has found that oftentimes, especially in the case of drug offenders, the career offender guideline range does not work towards the goal of general deterrence. That in reality the certainty of punishment is much -- has much greater deterrent effect than the length of the punishment.

I also refer to that, and flesh that out in more detail on page 11 of my sentencing memorandum.

## Lin - Argument

Finally, the Sentencing Commission has found that as far as individual deterrence is concerned and recidivism rates are concerned, that there is the same level of recidivism for those who are sentenced under the regular non-career offender guidelines, as those who are sentenced under the career offender guideline range.

For all those reasons, Your Honor, I'd ask that you consider that this particular case, the starting point for the Court really should be the non-career offender guidelines, rather than the career offender guideline range.

And, finally, Your Honor, I believe that the most important reason the Court should consider an 84-month sentence, is Mr. Ortiz's personal history and characteristics.

In Puerto Rico, when he was a child, he was diagnosed as being mildly mentally retarded. We have attached school records indicting that they placed him in special education classes because he is categorized as mentally retarded.

The PSR does refer to a psychiatric report that was completed when Mr. Ortiz was approximately 15 years old. It found that his IQ level was 70. According to the DSM-IV, that is within the range of one who is mildly mentally retarded.

Additionally, there is attached to the sentencing memorandum a diagnosis from a neurologist in Puerto Rico who found that Mr. Ortiz was both dyslexic, that he needed a lot

of help in his education and his academic work, and that there were slight abnormalities in his EEG.

Your Honor, the bottom line is that this all works together to, in Mr. Ortiz, to create a kid who is pretty suggestible to others.

The nature of mild mental retardation is not that it's completely obvious at first meeting that somebody is mildly MR. It's more like somebody who can only reach the sixth level, the sixth grade level of education.

According to the DSM-IV most people who have this diagnosis can't get beyond that range. Also according to DSM-IV, and as recognized by the Supreme Court in <a href="Atkins">Atkins</a>, many people who suffer from mental retardation are easily led by others.

They generally tend to follow the people around them. They don't think about the consequences of their action. They are slow in information processing.

In the case of Mr. Ortiz, I believe that much of his criminal conduct was due to him, frankly, surrendering himself -- surrounding himself with the wrong people. Even in this case, he accepted a package at the suggestion of Maldonado.

He and Garcia were involved in a sting together, because a third party had asked Ortiz if he could obtain cocaine for another interested buyer.

When he was in Puerto Rico in the care of his

mother, this stuff wasn't happening. It was only when he came to Philadelphia and was no longer around people who were actually watching out for him and caring for him.

His flat affect and reticence, which was noted during the presentence investigation report interview, which is fairly obvious when anyone talks to him, I believe is due to his diagnosis of MR, and because he does suffer from some depression and anxiety.

Your Honor, none of this means that he shouldn't be punished for what he did. He absolutely took these actions, he did break the law. He was competent, he understood that he was breaking the law when he did them.

I would just ask the Court to consider that this makes him slightly less personally culpable then other people who commit the same actions, who do not suffer from this condition.

Once again, <u>Atkins</u>, the case did recognize that it is -- that many times people who are mentally retarded do have a slightly lesser degree of personal culpability.

Finally, Your Honor, our office did speak with Julia Brito, who is the mother of Antonio Ortiz. She is in Puerto Rico right now. She has written Mr. Ortiz often begging him to come home since he's been incarcerated. She has expressed to our office that, as he was growing up, that she had him looked at by psychiatrists and social workers, that she tried

to do the best she could for him.

That what she was told by the psychiatrist was that, he is going to be somebody who models himself after the people who are around him. And that what he really needs is a lot of guidance.

I recognize that this presents an interesting dilemma for the Court, because we don't want him out on the street and all of a sudden following the wrong people again. But in this case, his mother is willing to take him home to Puerto Rico.

He has done fine in her care. He has indicated that he doesn't want to have any contact with anyone from his old life again. He indeed is no longer in contact with his girlfriend, who was not helping him at all in his prior life and the people he was hanging out with.

And he has acknowledged that he needs to go home. That she was the only one who ever actually looked out for him. That because of the people who he hung out with, who all were saying, oh, we're going to help you out, we're going to watch out for you, and he would do what they asked, that it has just landed him in prison over and over again.

Your Honor, a sentence of 84 months is more than he's ever served in the past. A sentence of 84 months is plenty of time for the Bureau of Prison to set up the programs that are necessary to help him acknowledge what he needs to do

1 when he gets out.

He has had a habit of smoking a lot of marijuana.

An 84-month sentence in prison would allow him to address that issue as well, through the drug programs provided by the Bureau of Prisons.

Court's indulgence, please.

(Pause)

MS. LIN: And with that, I would incorporate anything else in the written submission that I might have neglected in my oral presentation. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Lin. Ms. Fisk?

MS. FISK: Your Honor, the Government does not agree that the guidelines as a result of the motion should simply eliminate the career offender calculation. I mean, that is not I believe what the sentencing guidelines anticipate.

The sentencing guidelines and the Supreme Court directs the Court to do a calculation under the guidelines first, and then utilize that as part of the consideration in determining an appropriate sentence.

And it would be the Government's position that it is from the guidelines calculation that this Court should then depart downward, in a manner that the defendant deserves.

What is disturbing about the defense counsel's representation to the Court, and the suggestion that the

defendant was surrounded by the wrong people and that's why he did the wrong things, is the fact that when both of these criminal events occurred, the defendant was on parole. Had access to Pennsylvania State parole agents.

In fact this parole expired, his formal parole expired a day or two before he accept -- he committed the August 2010 offense, and that matter he was then on probation.

He was fully on parole from a state conviction for aggravated assault, not drug trafficking, when he committed the April -- I'm sorry, the March 31st transaction, where he accepted the half kilo of cocaine.

So the defendant did have access to law-abiding individuals. Individuals who were attempting to point him in the right direction. Individuals who were presumably following up with him regarding education, regarding vocational skills.

Even his drug treatment, one can only assume, was at least addressed during the extensive state incarceration period that he attended after his conviction -- his third conviction for aggravated assault. Because in fact, though he is a career offender, he is a career offender by virtue of three, not merely two prior convictions. Two of them being drug trafficking convictions and the third being the aggravated assault conviction, which followed fairly shortly on the heels of his second arrest, which also resulted in a

1 conviction.

So though one would hope that the defendant would surround himself with people who will point him in the right direction, history at least tells us that in the past when he has had access to those people, he has not utilized that opportunity and chose to turn one direction, rather than another.

It is certainly that action and that choice on the defendant's behalf which still calls for a substantial sentence, tempered by a reduction. Because but for cooperation of the defendant two additional drug traffickers would not be facing the same level of sentencing that they are now facing.

And we certainly do rely on individuals, like this defendant, to share information to allow us to go further and to bring in additional offenders. And he absolutely deserves consideration for that.

For those reasons, then, the Government does ask that the departure start from the otherwise advisory sentencing guidelines and go down from there, taking into consideration the background of the defendant, the nature of his convictions, and the choices that he has made.

It is -- the defendant -- and, again, the defense counsel's representation is that his mother will assure that this doesn't happen again.

It appears from the PSR that the defendant is the one who chose to leave school when he was in fact before the age of majority, at age of 17, in order to come to the United States.

It doesn't appear that he was stopped. It doesn't appear that his mother either prevented him from, or joined him in that decision, or disagreed with that decision, but he was, even before he reached the legal age of majority, was making his own choices and making decisions, which subsequently have caused him to end up in this courtroom.

I don't know that we can really place on his mother the burden, the obligation, or the ability to curb the kind of conduct and the actions that we have seen in a fairly substantial criminal career.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Lin, do you want to bring your client forward?

(Pause)

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Ortiz, in a few minutes I'm going to impose a sentence on you. But before I do that, I will hear anything you want to say.

THE DEFENDANT: I accept responsibility and I apologize to the United States for any harm I have caused. And I'd like to go back to my mom.

And to be with my mom and my grandma and my family. That's all.

Sentence 18

THE COURT: All right. The sentence that I impose on Mr. Ortiz as to punish him for the crimes that he has committed has to act as a deterrent both to him and to others who might decide to become engaged in this type of conduct.

I think perhaps most importantly in this particular case it has to protect the public, and it has to provide for some rehabilitation, if needed.

Mr. Ortiz has admitted committing very serious offenses. The crimes here, possession with intent to distribute 500 grams or more of cocaine, it's a very serious offense. The drug problem in this country is destroying many, many people. And Mr. Ortiz was participating in and furthering that end.

So I have to look at this offense -- these offenses as being very serious in nature. In looking at the defendant, it is troubling that he has three prior convictions, two of them for drug offenses, the same offenses that we're talking about here.

He was sentenced to two to four years in jail, and it didn't teach him anything. He committed an aggravated assault, which is very, very disturbing. It's one thing to suggest that Mr. Ortiz has been led by others into the drug trade, it's quite another to look at this criminal record and aggravated assault, where he evidently got into an argument with somebody and shot him.

Sentence 19

He wasn't led into that. He was sentenced to three to six years for that offense. And here he stands before me facing sentencing guidelines of 262 to 327 months. So as I said a few minutes ago, I think the thing that I have to be most concerned about here is protection of the public. Protecting them from Mr. Ortiz.

Now he has, in fact, come forward in a timely fashion, he has given significant information to the Government. He has assisted the Government in prosecuting others. And for that he does deserve consideration, and I will give him consideration. And, frankly, I'll give him serious consideration.

But I don't believe it's necessary to go back to the pre-career offender status of Mr. Ortiz in order to do justice in this situation. He is a career offender, he earned it and he has to live with the consequences of that.

But I will give him substantial consideration for his cooperation, the assistance that he has given. I'm also going to take into consideration the information that's provided in the presentence report, and that counsel again advised me of this morning, and that is his background, his mental health state.

It is apparent that there are deficiencies, and they do, in some respects, explain, they don't justify, but they do in some respects explain the conduct. So I'm going to impose

Sentence 20

a sentence that punishes Mr. Ortiz, that will protect the public for a period of time, and that will act as a deterrent to others who might decide to become engaged in this conduct.

And I will recommend strongly that the Bureau of Prisons not only address the drug problem that he has, the marijuana problem, but also provide whatever assistance they can in the mental health area.

I'm satisfied that a sentence of 132 months is an appropriate sentence. That is a significant downward departure from the sentencing guidelines, but it is an 11 year sentence. And I think that Mr. Ortiz deserves that sentence under all of the circumstances.

I'm going to place him on supervised release for a period of, I believe the period is 8 years on the Count 2.

And I do that, because history indicates that there may be recidivism here. And the Court should be in a position to address that, if it occurs.

I'm not going to impose a fine. Mr. Ortiz is going to have to pay the special assessments of \$200. But under all the circumstances, I believe that that is a reasonable sentence. And, counsel, I will hear anything more you want to say before I formally impose that sentence.

MS. LIN: Would the Court at this point be -- I don't know if it's appropriate at this point, be willing to allow eventual transfer of supervised release to the District

Sentence 21

of Puerto Rico?

THE COURT: I have no problem with that at all. And as a matter of fact, I recommend it strongly. If Mr. Ortiz goes home, perhaps his mother can be of assistance, on the one hand, but on the other hand, at least the people in Philadelphia will be protected.

MS. LIN: And, Your Honor, one additional thing, which I did not raise because the facts are so murky at this point in time.

The prior aggravated assault conviction that Mr.

Ortiz had, I did pull the transcript from that jury trial. It had originally been a jury trial that resulted in a hung jury, and then he ended up pleading guilty to it.

And he did give a confession to it. But when the complaining witness came into Court the complaining witness was fairly adamant on the record that Mr. Ortiz was not the one who actually shot him.

Now Mr. Ortiz did give a confession to that case and he did plead guilty to it. I've never been able to figure out what actually happened, and, so, therefore, I don't know if that's mitigating or not. But I figure the Court should probably know that there is murkiness surrounding that.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. LIN: For whatever it's worth.

THE COURT: Ms. Fisk, do you have anything more?

Sentence 22

MS. FISK: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it's the judgment of the Court that you, Antonio Ortiz, be committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a period of 132 months on Counts 1 and 2 of the indictment. Those sentences to run concurrently with each other.

Upon your release, you're placed on supervised release for a period of 8 years. Specific conditions of supervised release are that you're not to possess controlled substances, you not possess firearms, you not violate any state, federal or local laws.

I'm not going to impose a fine, no useful purpose would be served by that. I'm going to direct that you pay the special assessments of \$200, and that you stand committed until that sentence is complied with.

With regard to the sentence of incarceration, I'm going to strongly recommend that the Bureau of Prisons evaluate Mr. Ortiz both for mental health problems, and for drug problems, and that he receive whatever treatment is recommended as a result of those evaluations.

Mr. Ortiz, do you understand the sentence that I've just imposed?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know how much it was.

THE COURT: The sentence was 132 months, or 11

Sentence 23

years. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Um-hum (in English).

THE COURT: Mr. Ortiz, you do have a right to appeal. I believe your appeal rights are limited by your plea agreement. Nevertheless, I'm obligated to tell you that if you want to file an appeal it has to be done within 14 days. We'll give you counsel to file that appeal free of charge. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Lin, you are representing him. You will protect his interest during the appeal period?

MS. LIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MS. FISK: No, sir.

MS. LIN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

MS. FISK: Actually, Your Honor, I don't know whether the defense has a request that he be placed near any particular place with regard to prisons.

MS. LIN: Your Honor the only family he really has is in Puerto Rico. I don't know if there's anything the Bureau of Prisons can do about that. I'm pretty sure there's no facility in Puerto Rico. But if it's possible to put in there that his only family lives there.

THE COURT: I would -- I will certainly recommend that he be placed in an institution as close to his home in

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1	Puerto as possible.
2	MS. LIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: All right. Recess.
4	MS. FISK: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	(Proceedings concluded at 10:33 a.m.)
6	CERTIFICATION
7	I, Josette Jones, court approved transcriber, certify that the
8	foregoing is a correct transcript from the official digital
9	audio recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled
10	matter.
11	
12	
13	JOSETTE JONES DATE
14	DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING